

Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance

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BANKRUPT

STOCK CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, NOTIONS,

And Ladies' and Gent's Underwear!

Will be Sold for Less Than COST OF MANUFACTURE FOR TEN DAYS!

Men's Sewed Gaiters, \$1.50. Men's Heavy Boots, \$1.75; Heavy Brogans, \$1.

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A LARGE STOCK OF MERCHANT-TAILORS' MISSEITS!

Ladies', Children's, and Gent's Boots, Shoes and Clothing Lower Than Ever at

BONANZA!

Main Street, Ironton.

Near New Academy of Music.

From "Farmer."

Ed. Register—

At last the drouth is broken; it has rained more or less every day for three days, while the intervening nights have been a steady down pour, until last night, when it rained heavily by spurts and spells. Everything is soaked and soaked. We had a fair preliminary shower; plows, harrows, and drills were rushed into the field, where they are standing in the mud. But little wheat has been gotten in, and the prospect is an extremely dull one just now; for it continues warm, yet it is late in the season, and there can be little doubt but that the change from hot to cold will be as sudden and extreme as the change from a drouth to a deluge has been. The rain, however, has fallen so quietly and steadily that the thirsty soil has absorbed most of it, and the streams, or what we by courtesy call streams here, have not been flooded. It is over two, or perhaps, three, years since the ground was so thoroughly saturated. Previous to the rain, high winds prevailed, and fodder shocks were more or less twisted and torn down; since the rain, they have turned black and moldy, while the fodder thrown down seems to be quite spoiled. The few potatoes raised are sprouting and rotting with the heat and moisture.

People begin to ask what we are coming to. This climate was never good; but it has now a greater tendency than ever to extremes—especially to drouth just in the season when rain is most needed, so that it is doubtful when we sow whether we shall reap the staple crop or not, and everything else is almost a steady failure. The leading vegetables, potatoes and cabbage, have been failures for years, and the hardest fruits, cherries and apples, have so deteriorated that, even when they are plenty, it is hard to find one without knots or worms in it. For three years I have assiduously cultivated the honey bee, and for three years they have failed to increase or make any surplus, and seem likely to go into the winter now without stores enough to last them half through the winter. It would seem that a country where the busy bee cannot live, would be a good country for a working man to get away from.

It seems almost astonishing that humanity should be so slow to learn that, on account of social conditions, under which it has hitherto tilled the soil, cultivation has only been another name for laying waste the land. We have used the land for other purposes than those which God made it. Scarcely as our wheat crop, to-day there are sacks of wheat piled in the field; and though temporarily covered, the wheat is sprouting through the sacks, because the farmer could not follow his better judgment and build granaries, for lack of means. His rich neighbor is nearly as badly off, because he

could make more money by buying more land, or mortgaging somebody else's, than by building upon and improving his own. Thus we use money to blast and curse the soil upon which every human being depends. Tradition carries us back through thousands of years to the banks of the Euphrates and the Oxus in Central Asia; as we advance toward the West, written records continue the sad story of waste and want, until now we are destroying, by all the improved mechanical appliances of the age, the fertility of the richest lands of the New World. Carlyle, pointing to the large cities, said the problem of the age lay in the utilization of their waste. Perhaps the solution of the problem will be to change the policy that builds them; a policy that concentrates the wealth and population of a wide country in so limited an area. If cities are requisite to the prosperity of the race, under the proper conditions they would be built from the redundant wealth of the country, whereas they are now built by a virtually devastating the country; and the sure result of such a system, is the destruction of the fecundity and fruitfulness of the goose that lays the golden egg—the soil.

I must thank my friend "Bert," of Iron Mountain, for the compliment he pays me, but must ask him to understand my ideas before he condemns them. By giving the result to be reached, instead of receiving the means of reaching it, the platform I gave you may be made more concise—thus:

Whereas, Law favors the rich; therefore, Resolved, That every interest in the land should be destroyed, except that of cultivation.

The basic idea is that every man shall have what he earns, but not what another has earned; hence we must abolish usury, or interest, as we miscall it, which is gain without labor; and we must forbid that the land be used as a pawn, or pledge, to secure the payment of this unearned increment. Then we must abolish rent, so that the land cannot be held for hire, instead of for cultivation, by the holder. Besides, if we were to abolish interest, only capital would absorb the land, and take rent in lieu of interest. Lastly, we must make the land—the source of wealth—the only subject of taxation, so that it cannot be held as a subject of speculation.

Neither my friend "Bert" nor your "twelve-year-old boy" can find, in these ideas, a single Socialistic notion; they are purely democratic. Under the older regime, the man of muscle and brutal instincts was a leader; under our present system the man of money, and of a crafty and unscrupulous nature, rules. But, under the proposed conditions, the man who combined true physical energy with intelligence and a self-sacrificing public spirit—Nature's nobleman—would come to the front.

Friend "Bert" does not put it fairly

when he says that in this country there can be no war between capital and labor. He should say that in this country capital cannot grind labor as it is now doing. No man ever earned a million of dollars, and the system that makes a millionaire possible must be a bad system, because it makes it possible for one man to get another man's earnings. If my notions are wrong, will some friend be kind enough to point out wherein they are wrong? While he is doing so, let him remember that our late lamented President asked publicly if the signs of the times did not point to the prominence, in the near future, of the doctrines of those philosophers whose ideas had hitherto made but little impression on the public mind.

FARMER.

MURRAYVILLE, Ill., Oct. 4, 1881.

LATER: Oct. 6th.—Heavy rain since writing the above. Corn-fodder—even where the shocks were large and well put up—is nearly all blackened and spoiled. Fences washed out and corn or bottom lands washed away. Wheat, buckwheat, and, even, sugar-cane seed sprouted. Corn, cleaned and shucked, but exposed, all sprouted. Clear and cooler to-day, but land soaking yet. Bridges and culverts gone, so that one cannot travel far with a team.

One man here lost forty acres of corn; another had all his wheat sown on bottom land, and all went, and with it the plowed soil.

All that can be suffered where every rivulet is turned into a river, we have now suffered, after one of the drouthiest seasons ever known.

Verily, 1881 will be remembered!

Success in Life.

Ed. Register—

Man steps upon the stage of action as the proud lord of all created nature, endowed by his Maker with an intellect capable of divining all but his own purposes—enabling him to bring forth from the treasury of the mind things both old and new; which, scattered by the wayside, ripen, with blessings, with the golden wand of time. Science and art appear, and, with each succeeding revolution, bear him onward toward the great goal in life which has ever been the light of his ambition. When we go back to the first generation of man, and then trace down through each succeeding age of the world's history, and, in characters of living light, may be seen visible on every land its efforts crowned with success; and as the monuments of brass and marble, reared to exhibit his energies, stand before us we become stimulated to greater activity. As each one launches forth upon the billowy and tumultuous ocean of life-changing scenes, seeking to reach some desired haven, he drifts listlessly with the tide, unless all the energies of manhood are called into action to resist

the adverse winds of fortune. All that is necessary to success, is to have that urgent motive-power which bears down all opposition; and with that go-ahead principle and untiring energy, he may carve for himself a monument of fame and glory. Then make up your mind that to-day is the brightest one of your whole existence; and as the little rippling stream gently glides along to mingle its waters in the great ocean current, let your acts and energies, emanating from no matter how small a source, so mingle themselves in the great current of events, that all seeing your good works may take courage and profit by them. Then throw off the yoke of inactivity, and work your way up the hill of science; if a thousand thistles project into your path, pluck them up; that a useful blade of grass may grow instead thereof, and, rest assured, peace shall crown your effort, and victory be inscribed upon your banner. And remember the lines of the poet—

Let troubles come and ill assail,
He acts the noblest part
Who turns his full face to the gale,
And keeps a steadfast heart.

MRS. J. C. C.

Southeasterings.

WILD pigeons are very plenty down in the swamps.

THERE are 225 scholars enrolled in the Charleston public school.

HON. L. H. DAVIS' two sons will attend school at Alexandria, Virginia.

THERE are 404 pupils enrolled at the Salem Academy—202 males and 202 females.

THE name of a firm doing business in West Plains, Howell county, is Black & Knight. Rather dark!

THERE are over two hundred pupils in the Potosi public school, divided into three rooms and under charge of three teachers.

THE Cash-Book says shooting-matches are quite common about Jackson, and that the marksmen are so skillful that it takes one or more dead centers to win.

It has been decided by Judge Bland that the town of Salem (Jett county) was not legally incorporated. The people there are now talking of organizing it as a fourth-class city.

MR. HENRY MISFELDT, of Scott county, last season planted thirty-five acres in watermelons, which netted him \$1540. He sold the melons on the track, and shipped none.

THE Atkinsons, confined in the Gayoso jail—both sentenced to be hanged on the 28th—for the murder of Indian Atkinson and her infant child, escaped custody on the night 7th inst. by tunneling.

A new submarine cable, the most northerly in Europe, is to be laid between Thurso, in Caithness, and Iceland, passing by the Faroe Islands. The chief office in Iceland will be at Reikiavik.

Odds and Ends.

Incendiary fires are of daily occurrence in Southern Russia.

The exposition at Adelaide, Australia, was a success beyond expectation.

An immense hotel, on the American plan, is to be built in Holborn, London.

A new prospective industry in the South is the growth of flowers for perfumery.

A shooting gallery in Detroit displays a sign: "Come in and have a shot at Guiteau."

John W. Garrett, the railroad king, has just imported \$300,000 worth of pictures from Europe.

Winter fashions are already making their appearance in Paris, and plush and felt will be much worn.

The failure of Tom Hughes' Rugby colony in Tennessee is admitted. Its location is very unfortunate.

The fortune tellers and others of that class who grow rich on human credulity in Paris are to be driven out.

Dean Stanley used to say that until his marriage he had never really lived. Perhaps a case of mother-in-law.

A half tent, half shanty, at Sentinel Butte, Montana, bears this sign: "Rev. C. A. Duffy, Sample Room."

The aggregate of income liable to income tax in England has risen from \$2,225,000,000 in 1870 to \$2,890,000,000 in 1880.

An Irishman, writing a sketch of his life, says he early ran away from his father because he discovered he was only his uncle.

Bishop Wiley tells the Methodist clergy of Cincinnati that they must not kiss women promiscuously, "for it is a dangerous business."

Thirty murderers are in jail in Philadelphia awaiting trial, and it is thought that not less than half of them will be convicted of murder in the first degree.

The London Times thinks that the people of this country, in picking out their Presidents, "have never yet made a bad choice, though one might be better than another."

Don't Know Half Their Value.

"They cured me of Ague, Biliousness and Kidney Complaint, as recommended. I had half a bottle left which I used for two little girls who the doctors and neighbors said could not be cured. I would have lost both of them one night if I had not given them Hop Bitters. They did them so much good I continued their use until cured. That is why I say you do not know the value of Hop Bitters, and do not recommend them high enough."—B. Rochester, N. Y. See other columns.

Various Matters.

AN electric exhibition will be held in London next month.

MUSICIANS of Detroit are forming a benevolent and protective union.

PERSONS exposed to the sun will escape sunstroke if they take DANDELION TONIC. LOWELL, the American Minister to England, will shortly come home to recruit his health.

A SCOTCHMAN has offered \$5,000 toward the endowment of a Garfield professorship in Glasgow University.

FOR all chronic female weaknesses and irregularities, ENGLISH FEMALE BITTERS stands at the head of the list.

It is becoming the English fashion for a detective to be numbered among the wedding guests when the bride gifts are numerous and costly.

HAZARD at Smith College, the Massachusetts institution for girls, is quite sweet and gentle. The newcomers are asked, led into the main hall, presented with bouquets, kissed affectionately, and then shown the pictures and statuary in the art gallery.

THE Duke of Cleveland, like the Duke of Devonshire, has been applied to by his tenants for a reduction of rents, and has refused on the same ground of uncompensated landlord's improvements. But he makes one important concession which does not appear to have occurred to his brother Duke. He offers to "have any farm valued."

WHEN you take a trip you are frequently troubled with constipation, headache, pains in the stomach, indigestion, a feeling of weakness or general lassitude, heartburn, acid or sour stomach, &c. You do not wish to cram your stomach with a lot of nauseating pills, but if you wish a pleasant and satisfactory remedy, procure one bottle of Bailey's SALINE APERIENT, which will cost only 50 cents. It is exceedingly pleasant, always ready and acts promptly.

A SON of the late Admiral Thompson Kiebo, of the British navy, and grandson of the Admiral who led the forces under Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar, has just been tried in the State of Mississippi on a charge of stealing a mule; but he was acquitted, the only evidence against him being that he was a tramp in the neighborhood where the beast was stolen. His wealthy mother sent money for his defence, and now he promises to reform.

THIS lady has been married thirteen years, and during at least one-half that time been a sufferer from the effects of Leucorrhoea or Whites and its many attendants. She was very much reduced in strength and flesh, being unable to take active exercise. Dr. L. advised the use of Dr. Dromgold's EXHAUSTIVE FEMALE BITTERS, as he knew its composition. With many doubts she commenced its use, but after the use of six bottles (costing only \$5.00) she was restored to perfect health.